

ZAVODNOV, S.S.

New indicators for colorimetric determination of small quantities
of hydrogen sulfide in mineral waters. Gidrokhim. mat. 35:203-206
'63. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Gidrokhimicheskiy institut, Novochoerkassk.
(Hydrogen sulfide) (Mineral waters--Composition)

ZAVODNOV, S.S., dotsent; MOROZOV, V.K., aspirant

Controlling the evenness of humidification in subsoil irrigation.
Gidr. 1 mel. 14 no.1:27-33 Ja '62. (MIRA 15:1)

1. Kishinevskiy sel'skokhozyaystvennyy institut.
(Irrigation)

KRYUKOV, P.A.; ZAVODNOV, S.S.; COREMYKIN, V.E.

Carbonate equilibrium in mineral waters of the "Caucasian mineral waters group." Gidrokhim.mat. 34:119-127 '61. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Gidrokhimicheskiy institut AN SSSR, Novocherkassk i
Institut neorganicheskoy khimii Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR.
(Caucasus, Northern--Mineral waters) (Carbonates)

KRYUKOV, P.A.; ZAVODNOV, S.S.; GOREMYKIN, V.E.

Sulfide-carbonate equilibrium and oxidation-reduction state of
sulfur in mineral springs of the Caucasian mineral waters region.
Dokl. AN SSSR 142 no.1:177-180 Ja '62. (MIRA 14:12)

1. Institut neorganicheskoy khimii Sibirskogo otdeleniya
AN SSSR. Predstavleno akademikom A.P. Vinogradovym.
(Caucasus, Northern--Mineral waters)

ZAVODNOV, S.S.

Calculation of the CO_2 content and pH value in some underground waters, Gidrokhim. mat. 38:127-130 '64.

(MIRA 18:4)

1. Gidrokhimicheskiy institut AN SSSR, Novochoerkassk.

MATVEYEV, A.A.; ZAVODNOV, S.S.

Determination of the content of carbon dioxide in snow and in
ice. Gidrokhim.mat. 36:156-157 '64.

(MIRA 18:11)

1. Gidrokhimicheskiy institut, Novocherkassk, Submitted
December 13, 1961.

ZAVODNOV, Sergey-Sergeyevich; MIRONENKO, Z.I., red.

[Carbonate and sulfide equilibrium in mineral waters]
Karbonatnoe i sul'fidnoe ravnovesie v mineral'nykh
vodakh. Leningrad, Gidrometeoizdat, 1965. 119 p.
(MIRA 18:12)

KRYUKOV, P.A.; ZAVODNOV, S.S.

Method of determining the total amount of carbon dioxide in mineral waters. *Gidrokhim.mat.* 34:114-118 '61. (MIRA 15:2)

1. *Gidrokhimicheskiy institut AN SSSR, Novochoerkassk i
Institut neorganicheskoy khimii Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR.*
(Water--Analysis) (Carbon dioxide)

ZAVUDNOV, S.S.; FESENKO, N.G.

Value of the first constant of Mn ion hydrolysis and the
Mn(OH)₂ solubility product. Gidrekhin.mat. 36:143-155 '64.
(MIRA 18:11)

1. Gidrokhimicheskiy institut, Novocherkassk. Submitted
December 15, 1961.

SOLOMIN, G.A., ~~RAYDONOV, S.S.~~

Electrode from platinized porcelain. *Gidrokhim.mat.*, 36:169-171
1964. (MIRA 18:11)

2. *Gidrokhimicheskiy institut, Novocherkassk.* Submitted
November 18, 1961.

ZAVODNY, Olaf

Problems of the location of food industry enterprises. From potravina
15 no.10:483-487 0 164.

1. Ministry of Food Industry, Prague.

KONUPCIK, M.; ZAVODNY, B.; LISKA, M.

Technic of polarographic determination of 2-methyl-3-nitro-
4-methoxymethyl-5-cyanopyridone and 2-methyl-3-nitro-
4-methoxymethyl-5-cyano-6-chloropyridine. Cesk. farm. 12 no. 8:
388-390 0'63.

1. Oddeleni technicke kontroly n.p. Farmakon, Olomouc.

Zavodny, F.

DOHERSKY, F., ZAVODNY, F.

Epidemics of pneumonia with atypic course, possibly of viral origin. Cas. lek. cesk. 89 no.34:937-943 25 Aug. 1950.(CML 20:1)

1. Of the Fourth Internal Clinic of Charles University in Prague (Head--Prof. B. Prusik, M. D.).

ZAVODNY, FRANTISEK

SKOP, Vaclav, MUDr; ZAVODNY, Frantisek, MUDr

Angiocardiology in adults. Cas.lek.cesk. 91 no. 34:975-977 22
Aug 52.

1. Ze IV. interni kliniky Karlovy university. Prednosta: prof.
MUDr Boh. Prusik.

(ANGIOGRAPHY,

angiocardiology in adults)

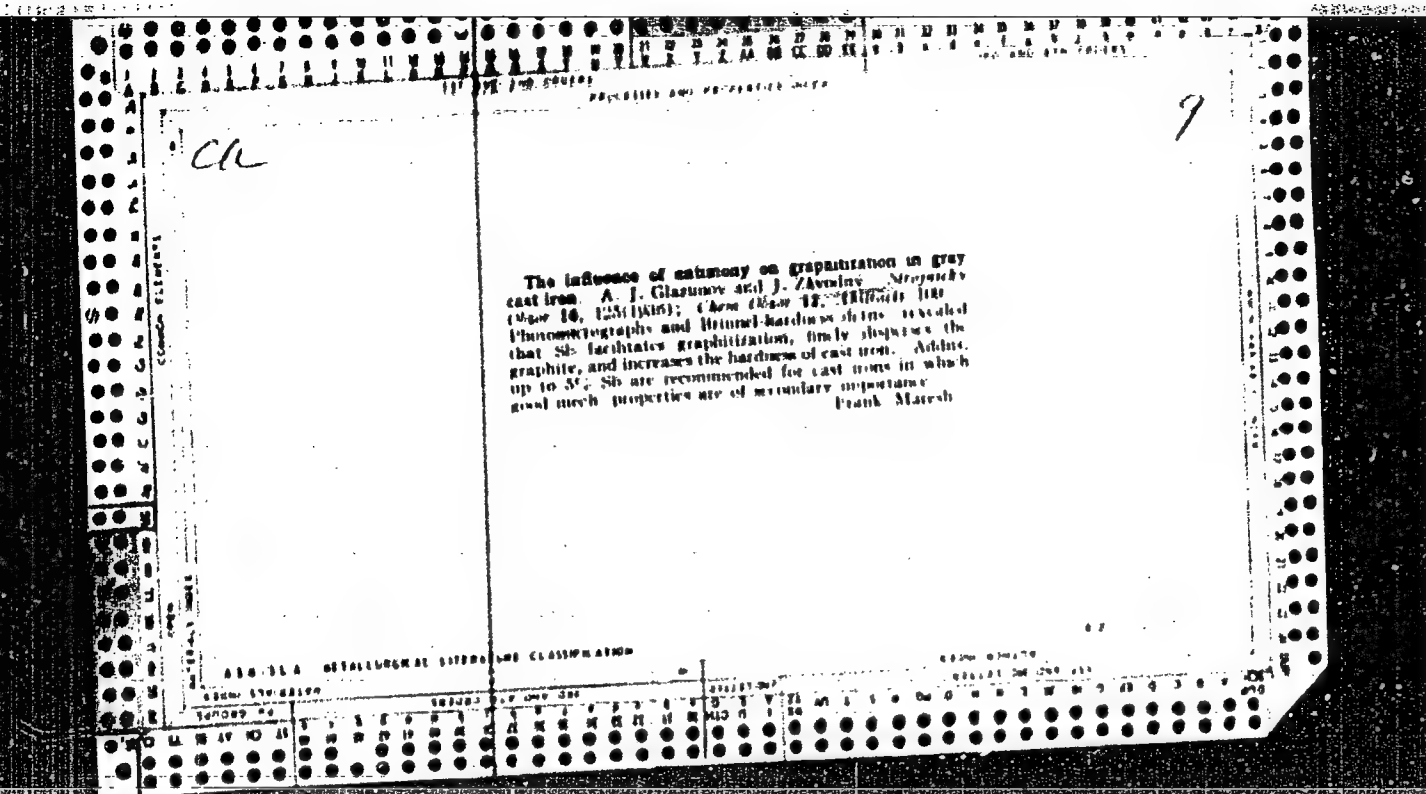
(CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM, radiography,
angiocardiology in adults)

ZAVODNY, I.

KRCILEK, A.; TION, F.; ZAVODNY, I.

Thrombophlebitis of axillary and subclavian veins following
physical strain. Cas.lek.cesk. 89 no.19:546-549 12 My '50.
(CML 19:3)

1. Authors are Assistants in the Fourth Internal Clinic of
Charles University in Prague.



ZAVODNY, M.

"How we maintain business accounting in machine-tractor centers and what we learn from the final statement."

p. 513 (Mechanisace Zemedelstvi) Vol. 7, no. 22, Nov. 1957
Prague, Czechoslovakia

SO: Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC. Vol. 7, no. 4,
April 1958

ZAVODNY, Oldrich

Relation between basic funds and production in the food industry. Prum potravin 14 no.6:284-289 Je '63.

1. Ministerstvo potravinarskeho prumyslu, Praha.

ZAVODNY, Oldrich

Some notes on determining the optimum size of a production unit.
Prum potravin 14 no.3:129-131 Mr '63.

1. Ministerstvo potravinarskeho prumyslu.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

KONUPCIK, M.; ZAVODNY, R.; LISKA, M.; Department of Technical Control of Farmakon, National Enterprise [Oddeleni Technicke Kontroly n.p. Farmakon], Olomouc.

"Polarometric Determination of 2-Methyl-3-nitro-4-methoxymethyl-5-cyanopyridone and 2-Methyl-3-nitro-4-methoxymethyl-5-cyano-6-chloropyridine."

Prague, Ceskoslovenska Farmacie, Vol 12, No 8, 1963, pp 388-390

Abstract: The authors present a method for determination of the two compounds mentioned. It is useful in the production of pyridoxol where the compounds are used as intermediate products. The polarography is carried out in a medium of 0.1 N sulphuric acid. 2-methyl-3-nitro-4-methoxymethyl-5-cyanopyridone is reduced on the dropping Hg electrode in a wave corresponding to 6-electronic reduction, at a half-wave potential -0.26V. 2-Methyl-3-nitro-4-methoxymethyl-5-cyano-6-chloropyridine is reduced in 3 waves, first 4-electronic, half-wave potential -0.11V, 2nd 2-electronic half-wave potential -0.49V, third 4-electronic, half-wave potential -0.94V. The waves have a diffuse character and are suitable for analytical evaluations.

2 Figures, 2 Western, 2 Czech references.

1/1

ZAVDOVA, A.S.

Gynecological diseases in girls of preschool age. Vop. okh. zat. i
det. 6 no.11:61-63 N '61. (MIRA 14:12)

1. Iz Rostovskogo-na-Donu nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta
akusherstva i pediatrii (dir. - kand.med.nauk F.S.Baranovskaya,
nauchnyy rukovoditel' - prof. P.Ya.Lel'chuk).
(GYNECOLOGY) (YOUNG WOMEN--DISEASES)

ZAVODOVA, A.S.

Treating cracked nipples with Shostakovskii's balm "vinilin".
Vop.okh.mat. i det. 1 no.6:58-59 N-D '56. (MLRA 10:1)

1. Iz Rostovskogo oblastnogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta
akusherstva i pediatrii (dir. F.S.Baranovskaya)
(BREAST--DISEASES) (OINTMENTS)

CHUMAKOVA, M.Ya.; CHUMAKOV, M.P.; ZAVODOVA, T.I.; DZAGUROV, S.G.

An Immunological test for demonstrating SV 40 virus. Acta virol (Praha) [Engl] 8 no.1:90-91 Ja'64.

1. Institute of Poliomyelitis and Viral Encephalitides,
U.S.S.R. Academy of Medical Science, Moscow.

*

NERMUT, M.; ZAVODOVA-SUCHANOVA, M.; RADA, B.

Symposium on the L phase of bacteria (Jena, September 24-26, 1959).
Folia microbiol 5 no.2:139-141 Mr '60. (EEAI 9:7)

(BACTERIA)

С.А. ЗАВОДСКАЯ, Е.К.

USSR / Electricity

G

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - .Fizika, No 4, 1957, No 9603

Author : Vorob'yev, A.A., Zavodovskaya, E.K.

Inst : Not given

Title : Physical and Electrical Properties of Ionic Crystals.

Orig Pub : Izv. Tomskovo polytekh. in-ta, 1956, 83, 3-21

Abstract : The authors consider the dependence of the coefficient of compression, specific weight, melting temperature, molecule volume, polarization properties, dielectric constants and losses, ionic conduction, and dielectric strength of crystals of alkali-halide salts on the energy of the crystal lattice and on its constant, connected with the lattice energy by the formula of A.F. Kapustinskiy. Graphs are given for these dependences. It is concluded as a result that a homogeneous ionic dielectric with high value of lattice energy will have a low electric conductivity, small losses, high mechanical, thermal and electric strength.

Card : 1/1

BADCHENSKIY, F.V., podpolkovnik meditsinskoy sluzhby, kand. med.
nauk; ZAVODOVSKAYA, E.M.

Effect of hyperoxia on the human body; a review of the
literature. Voen.-med. zhur. no. 1:55-57 Ja '66
(MIRA 19:1)

MALYSHEV, V.A.; ZAVODOVSKAYA, E.P.

Dependence of the recombination cross section of carriers in CdS
on the electric field. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; fiz. no.3:48-53 '63.
(MIRA 16:12)

1. Taganrogskiy radiotekhnicheskiy institut.

ZAVEDOVSKAYA, E. K.

Electrical Engineering
Abst.
Section B
March 1964
Insulating Materials.
Insulators.

621.315.61 : 621.3.015.5
493. Influence of the porosity on the dielectric strength of solid dielectrics. E. K. ZAVEDOVSKAYA. *Elektrichestvo*, 1953, No. 5, 28-9. In Russian.

The investigation was carried out on porcelain insulators after impulse tests under oil. The porosity of the material was characterized by the number of pores per unit area of a cut examined under the microscope with magnification 45x. The considerable reduction of the breakdown strength with increasing porosity has a simple physical explanation, but it was not possible to obtain any systematic relation between the two characteristics. This must be partly due to the great variety of sizes of the pores, ranging from 4 to 880 microns. Of an intrinsically different character are the phenomena in glass, ebonite and mica, where the results depend greatly on the application of external pressure on the specimens.

R. F. KRAUS

ZAVODOVSKIY, A.M., kand.tekhn.nauk; BABIYENKO, Kh.L., inzh.

Methods for designing bladings for steam and gas turbines. Teploenergetika 6 no.2:23-28 # '59. (MIRA 12:3)

1. Tsentral'nyy kotloturbinnyy institut.
(Turbines)

ZAVODOVSKIY, A.M., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Functions characterizing flow-passage capacity of the turbine stage.
Teploenergetika 4 no.4:6-10 Ap '57. (MLA 10:5)

1. TSentral'nyy kotloturbinnyy institut.
(Turbines)

S/035/62/000/009/051/060
A001/A101

AUTHOR: Zavodovskiy, A. V.

TITLE: Evaluation of elements of a triangulation traverse with measured sides and consisting of regular rhombs

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Astronomiya i Geodeziya, no. 9, 1962, 25, abstract 9G162 ("Nauchn. zap. L'vovsk. politekhn. in-t. Ser. geod.", 1962, no. 7, 72 - 79)

TEXT: A geodetic quadrangle ABCD composed of equilateral triangles ABD and BCD is named a regular rhomb. Formulae are derived which correspond to adjustment of an open traverse: ✓

$$m_{\alpha} = \frac{\mu p''}{a} \sqrt{2,664N + 0,581}, \quad (1)$$

$$m = \mu \frac{p''}{a} \sqrt{2,664k + 0,582 - \frac{(2,664k + 0,248)^2}{2,664N + 0,582}}, \quad (2)$$

Card 1/2

Evaluation of elements of a...

S/035/62/000/009/051/060
A001/A101

$$m_a = \mu \sqrt{0,900N - 0,025}$$

$$m_q = \mu \sqrt{0,888N^3 - 0,376N^2 - 0,343N - 0,365}$$

Where α is directional angle, m_a is longitudinal degradation of the traverse, m_q is transverse degradation of the traverse of N rhombs, μ is rms error in measuring sides, a is the length of sides of the traverse. Formula (1) yields the rms error of directional angle of the traverse final side, Formula (2) yields that of the final side of the k -th geodetic quadrangle (Formula (2) differs from the other formulae by adjustment on the condition of directional angles).

V. Polevoy

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

ZAVODOVSKIY, K.M., kand.tekhn.nauk

Improving methods of grouting rocks in shaft sinking. Shakht. stroi.
4 no.10:1-5 0 '60. (MIRA 13:11)

(Shaft sinking) (Grouting)

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geologiya, 1957, Nr 10,
p 249 (USSR) 15-57-10-14849D

AUTHOR: Zavodovskiy, K. M.

TITLE: Optimum Mine Shaft Alignment for the L'vov-Volyn' Hard Coal Region (Issledovaniye voprosa o naiboleye rational'nom sposobe prokhodki shakhtnykh stvolov v usloviyakh L'vovsko-Volynskogo kamennougol'nogo rayona).

ABSTRACT: Bibliographic entry on the author's dissertation for the degree of Candidate of Technical Sciences, presented to the Vses. n.-i. ugol'n. in-t (All-Union Scientific Coal Institute), Moscow, 1957.

ASSOCIATION: Vses. n.-i. ugol'n. in-t (All-Union Scientific Coal Institute), Moscow

Card 1/1

ZAVODOVSKIY, K.M.

The most efficient shaft sinking method in conditions of the Lvov-Volyn' coal mining district. Ugol' 32 no.2:34-39 P '57.

(MIRA 10:3)

(Volyn' Province--Shaft sinking)

S/117/61/000/003/010/011
A004/A101

AUTHORS: Zavodovskiy, P. A., Levchenko, A. T.

TITLE: The practice of manufacturing ferro-graphite bushes

PERIODICAL: Mashinostroitel', no. 3, 1961, 35

TEXT: The author reports that the Novo-Kramatorskiy mashinostroitel'nyy zavod (Novo-Kramatorsk Mechanical Engineering Plant) has been fabricating ferro-graphite bushes already since 1954. During the last 2 - 3 years the output of such bushes amounts to 25 - 30 tons annually. Now, also large-size bushes 125 - 220 mm in diameter and 120 - 160 mm high are being fabricated. The charge consists of 93 - 97% Fe in the form of iron powder produced from rolling scale of the Krasnosulinskiy metallurgicheskiy zavod (Krasnyy Sulin Metallurgical Plant) and 7 - 3% C, silvery fine-lamellar graphite. 1.5 - 2% machine oil are added to preliminarily moister iron powder, and thereby graphite is distributed uniformly over the whole charge volume. The ready charge is poured in fixed doses into press molds, which are made of cemented 12XH3A (12KhN3A) and 20X (20Kh) grade steels. The press-mold part surfaces are sulfidized, which increases the life of the press molds from formerly 8 - 10 thousand to 30 - 40 thousand pressings.

Card 1/2

The practice of manufacturing ferro-graphite bushes

S/117/61/000/003/010/C11
A004/A101

Then the bushes are baked in the furnace. To prevent oxidation a neutral gas is blown through the container. The heating temperature should be in the range of 1.050 - 1.100°C with 60 - 120 minutes holding. Then the bushes are cooled down in the furnace to 100 - 150°C, so that a ferritic or ferritic-pearlitic structure is obtained. Then the bushes are impregnated with machine oil at 80 - 110°C in the course of 60 - 90 minutes. A second impregnation takes place in a vacuum, but with the impregnation time being reduced by 15 - 20 times. The pores of the bushes are filled up to 95 - 98% with oil. After the bushes have been processed in the manner described above they are calibrated in a calibrating die to improve their geometry and obtain precise dimensions. After calibration the bushes have an accuracy within the range of the 2nd or 3rd classes. The bushes are sulfidized in a sulfofrezol medium at 180 - 195°C which increases their resistance to wear 5 - 7 times. Ferrographite bushes can be used in all friction pairs not subjected to impact loads. They can be operated at temperatures in the range of 350 - 400°C. For units with difficult lubrication, bushes with a 2 - 3% copper powder addition are used. There are 4 figures.

Card 2/2

ZAVODOVSKIY, V.M.; STEPANOV, D.L.

New stage of the Permian in the northeastern part of the U.S.S.R.
Sov.geol. 4 no.6:71-78 Je '61. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet i Severo-Vostochnoye
geologicheskoye upravleniye.
(Geology, Stratigraphic)

CA

Effect of diphenine on the calomel hypersecretion and
water diuresis. I. S. Zavalov (Acad. Med. Sci.,
Leningrad). *Fiziol. Zhur. S.S.S.R.* 37: 739-42 (1951).—
Diphenine (diphenylhydantoin), a new anticonvulsant, acts
like the barbiturates in blocking the hypersecretion effect
of calomel and aqueous diuretic, as shown by expts. with
dogs. G. M. Konolupoff }

ZAVODSKAYA, I.S.

Effect of histamine upon the fermenting properties of gastric juice. *Fiziol. zhur.* 39 no.4:456-459 J1-Ag '53. (MLBA 6:8)

1. Otdel farmakologii Instituta eksperimental'noy meditsiny Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR. (Histamine) (Gastric juice)

ZAVODSKAYA, I.S.

Experimental reflex gastric ulcers in animals in trauma of the pyloroduodenal region. Biul. eksp. biol. i med. 37 no.1:26-29 Ja '54. (MLRA 7:3)

1. Iz otdela farmakologii (zaveduyushchiy - deystvitel'nyy chlen Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR professor S.V. Anichkov) Instituta eksperimental'noy meditsiny Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR, Leningrad. (Ulcers) (Pylorus--Diseases) (Duodenum--Diseases)

ZAVODSKAYA, I.S.

USSR/Pharmacology, Toxicology. Ganglioblocking Drugs

U-4

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 4, 1958, No 17580

Author : Zavodskaya, I.S.

Inst : Institute of Experimental Medicine of the Academy of Sciences

Title : The Influence of Centrally Acting and Ganglioblocking Agents on Tissue Metabolism of the Stomach Mucous Membrane in Normal Conditions and in Experimental Reflex Dystrophies.

Orig Pub : Yezhegodnik. In-t experim. med. Akad. nauk S.S.S.R., 1955, L. 1856, 162-166

Abstract : The experiments were carried out on guinea-pigs. Dystrophy of the stomach's mucous membrane was caused by a strong mechanical stimulus upon the duodenum. The tested preparation was administered intraperitoneally in the animals before the infliction of the injury. One hour after the infliction of the injury on the duodenal region methionine marked by s^{35} (1) was administered. One hour after administering the solution of 1 the animals were killed and the quantity of 1 absorbed into the proteins of the mucous membrane was determined. As compared to control animals, luminal depressed the absorption

Card : 1/2

USSR/Pharmacology, Toxicology. Ganglioblocking Drugs

U-4

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 4, 1958, No 17580

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/15/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001964010015-4

rate of 1 by 55%, pentamine by 34%, hexonium by 35%. Experiments, testing the same pharmacological preparations as to the absorption rate of 1 into the proteins of the stomach's mucous membrane in reflex dystrophies have demonstrated that in the tested animals hexonium administered as a 10 mg/kg dose removed in all cases the delay in the protein synthesis and brought nearer to normal the absorption of 1 into the proteins of the stomach's mucous membrane. Luminal in a 100 mg/kg dose and pentamine in a 10 mg/kg dose had little effect in experimental dystrophies. The data obtained indicated that the speed with which 1 was absorbed into the protein was a fine and exact index of the changes in the stomach's mucous trophics.

Card : 2/2

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CIA-RDP86-00513R001964010015-4"

USSR/Human and Animal Physiology. Digestion. The Stomach.

T-7

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 12, 55710.

Author : Zavodskaya, I. S.

Inst :

Title : The Utilization of the Marked Atom Method in Studying Disturbances in the Trophical System of the Gastric Mucosa.

Orig Pub: Tr. Vses. konferentsii po med. radiol. M., Medgiz., 1957, 277-280.

Abstract: Guinea pigs were hypodermically injected by 0.1-0.6 ml of a methionine solution (I), as well as by marked S^{35} at the rate of 4,000 imp/min per 1 gr of the animal's weight. After 1 hour, an average of 170 imp/min per each 10 mg of protein were detected in the proteins of the gastric mucosa (POM). An

Card : 1/3

USSR/Human and Animal Physiology. Digestion. The Stomach.

T-7

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 12, 1958, 55710.

intraperitoneal administration of luminal (phenobarbital), hexonal, or pentamin decreased the absorption rate of (I) in PGM (by 34 percent, in the case of pentamin). By traumatization of the duodenal segment (applying Pean's clamp) 1 hour prior to the injection of (I), its absorption rate by PGM was also decreased. In such cases, an administration of luminal, hexonal, or peritamin did not cause an additional decrease of the absorption speed of (I) by PGM, and in many tests it caused even an absorption speed increase. After a traumatization of the duodenal segment, an almost complete elimination of all obstructions for a revitalization of PGM was achieved by administering hexonal in 10 mg/kg doses. Any such substances which have the

Card : 2/3

ZAVODSKAYA, I. S., Doc Med Sci — (diss) "Experimental dystrophy of the stomach wall and its pharmacotherapy." Len, 1958. 21 pp (Inst of Experimental Medicine, Acad Med Sci USSR, Department of Pharmacology), 200 copies (KL, 18-58, 101)

ANICHKOV, Sergey Viktorovich; ~~ZAVODSKAYA, Irina Sergeyevna~~;
KONAROV, F.I., red.

[Pharmacotherapy of peptic ulcer; experimental basis]
Farmakoterapiia iazvennoi bolezni; eksperimental'noe
obosnovanie. Leningrad, Meditsina, 1965. 187 p.
(MIRA 18:3)

ZAVODSKAYA, I.S.; KHODZHAYEV, B.R.

Mechanism of reserpine-caused stomach ulcers. Biul. eksp.
biol. i med. 57 no. 2:78-80 F '64. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Otdel farmakologii (zav. - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof.
S.V.Anichkov) Instituta eksperimental'noy meditsiny AN SSSR.
Predstavlena deystvitel'nyy chlenom AMN SSSR S.V.Anichkovym.

ANICHKOV, S.V.; ZAVODSKAYA, I.S.; RYZHENKOV, V.Ye.

Principle of nervism in pharmacotherapy (effect of neurotropic drugs on vegetative reflexes and the trophic processes of the stomach wall.) Uch. zap. Inst. farm. i khimioter. AMN SSSR 3: 14-23'63. (MIRA 16:9)

1. Institut eksperimental'noy meditsiny AMN SSSR, Leningrad.
(AUTONOMIC DRUGS) (STOMACH)

ZAVODSKAYA, N.V., dotsent (Kalinin)

Distinguishing invagination from acute dysentery in infants. Fel'd.
i akush. 26 no.8:17-20 Ag '61. (MIRA 14:10)

(DYSENTERY) (INFANTS--DISEASES--DIAGNOSIS)
(INTESTINES--INTUSSUSCEPTION)

ZAVODSKAYA, Raissa Stepanovna; LOBOVIKOV, Yuriy Vladimirovich;
ZHARENKOV, Ye.V., red.; MAMONTOVA, N.N., tekhn. red.

[Problems in planning in commerce] Sbornik zadach po planirovaniu v trgovle. Moskva, Gostorgizdat, 1963. 133 p.
(MIRA 16:10)

(Russia--Commerce)

ZAVODSKIY, B. I.

DEYEV, I.A., zamastitel' nachal'nika tsukha; ZAVADSKIY, B.I., inzhener;
KOLMAKOV, F.M., inzhener; SHAKHMATOV, V.V., tekhnik.

Stand for testing impulse safety valves. Energetik 2 no.6:19-20
Je '54.

(Steam boilers--Safety appliances)

(MLRA 7:7)

L 40216-66 EWT(m)

ACC NR: AP6018205

SOURCE CODE: CZ/0085/65/000/003/0082/0088

AUTHOR: Petrovic, Pavel; Zavodsky, Dusan

ORG: HMU

TITLE: Measurements of atmospheric radioactivity for 1964

SOURCE: Meteorologicke zpravy, no. 3, 1965, 82-88

TOPIC TAGS: atmospheric radioactivity, radioactive fallout

ABSTRACT: Data are given from measurements of atmospheric radioactivity with respect to monthly, weekly and daily fallout for 1964 at eight weather stations in Czechoslovakia. The maximum readings of atmospheric radioactivity were $4.64 \mu\text{pc}/\text{m}^3$ in Hradec Kralove on 8 May 1964, $8.11 \mu\text{pc}/\text{m}^3$ in Prague on 6 April 1964 and $15.8 \mu\text{pc}/\text{m}^3$ in Bratislava on 14 July 1964. This is 30% of the maximum in the preceding year for Hradec Kralove and 73% of the 1963 maximum for Bratislava. The average reduction for radioactivity of atmospheric aerosol in Hradec Kralove was 29% of the 1963 average, while the corresponding reduction for Bratislava was 53%. The highest monthly fallout was $148 \text{ mc}/\text{km}^2$ in Churanov which is 49% of the maximum in 1963 at this same station and 38% of the maximum monthly fallout for 1962 (in Prague). The highest total monthly fallout was also observed in Churanov for 1964— $787 \text{ mc}/\text{km}^2$ —as well as the lowest reduction in comparison with 1963—about 30%. The average fallout for other stations

Card 1/2

UDC: 551.594.14

L 40216-66

ACC NR: AP6018205

was no more than 35% of the average values in 1963. The highest weekly fallout for 1964 was also observed in Churanov--77.3 mc/km²/wk in the period from 26 May to 1 June with 72.2 mm of precipitation, while the maximum weekly fallout for Bratislava was 21.4 mc/km² for the week of 16-22 June 1964 with 36.4 mm of precipitation. The average daily fallout showed a 27% reduction below 1963, the maximum average reduction being 29.1% in Hradec Kralove while the minimum average reduction was 23.4% in Bratislava. Orig. art. has: 2 figures, 10 tables.

SUB CODE: 04,18/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 004

Card 2/2

BARTOS, Gyula, okleveles gépészmérnök; JANCSON, Tibor; JAROSI, Márton; CSERNAVOLGYI, László; GRAF, László, dr.; MOTICSKA, Felician; SEIBERT, István; ZAVODSZKY, Ferenc; EHMAN, József; ELSZASZ, Rezső; SZABO, Gyula; TANASS, József; NOSZTRAI, Konrad; PETER, István; BARDOSSY, Dezső; SARVARY, Elemér; VALY, Ferenc, dr.; DOBOS, Imre; KOVACS, Sándor; MAJOROS, Sándor

Designing questions of city gas distributing networks. Energia és atom 18 no.1:33-47 Ja '65.

1. Civil Engineering Designing Office, Budapest (for Bartos).
2. National Power Economy Authority, Budapest (for Majoros).

ZAVODSKOY, S.P., prof. (Leningrad)

Treatment of nephritis at the Bayram-Ali Health Resort during
the summer period. Zdrav. Turk. 7 no.11:41-43 N°63
(MIRA 17:3)

Z/040/62/000/012/003/003
D005/D102

AUTHOR: Závodský, Karel, Engineer

TITLE: VHF communications in air transportation

PERIODICAL: Letecký obzor, no. 12, 1962, 390-392

TEXT: This is a review article on the development and current state of VHF communications in air transportation, briefly covering the following aspects: Basic characteristics of VHF communications; calculation of radio-horizon radius; minimum geographic separation of VHF transmitters operating on the same frequency, and VHF communication systems over long distances. In conclusion it is stated that VHF coverage of air routes in Czechoslovakia is still very unsatisfactory, the main problem being the shortage of high-quality VHF transmitters and receivers. It is necessary to develop further previous studies and proposals concerning VHF coverage in the CSSR and to make immediate preparations for the establishment of necessary facilities and secure adequate VHF equipment. There are 6 figures and 2 tables. ✓

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ZAHRADNICHK, Milan, inz.; ZAV OBNY, Karel, inz.

New distribution of aeronautical short-wave frequencies.
latecky obzor 8 no.8:230-231 Ag'64

DOLEZALEK, Jiri, doc., inz., dr.; ZAVODSKY, Karel, inz.

Hydrogen peroxide treatment of milk and its use in hard cheese production. Prum potravin 13 no.4:200-204 Ap '62.

1. Vysoka skola chemicko-technologicka, katedra technologie mleka a tuku, Praha.

ZAVODSKY, K.

Precision approach beacon ILS at the Prague-Ruzyně Airport. p. 98

LETECKY OBZOR. (Ministerstvo dopravy) Praha, Czechoslovakia. Vol. 3,
no. 4, Apr. 1959

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI), LC, Vol. 9, no. 2, Feb. 1960
Uncl.

ZAVODSKY, Karel, inz.

Evaluation of the maintenance and operational reliability
of air traffic safety installations. Lstecky obzor 6
no.8:262-265 !62.

ZAVODSKY, Karel, inz.

Use of containers in the building industry. Poz stavby 12 no.10:
440-443 '64.

1. Research Institute of Building Construction, Prague.

ZAVODSKI, Karel, inz.

A machine for printing slips for flight progress displays. Letecký
obzor 6 no. 6:183 Je 62.

ZAVODSKY, Karol, Ing.

Automation of the control of air operations. Labecky obzor 8 no.
10:306-309 0 '64.

Czechoslovakia/Chemical Technology - Chemical Products and Their Application.
Carbohydrates and Refinement, I-26

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 19, 1956, 63491

Author: Vasatko, J., Kohn, R., Zavodsky, L.

Institution: None

Title: Progressive Predefecation -- The Basis of an Improved Method of
Clarifying Diffusion Juice

Original

Periodical: Progresivne predcerovanie ako zaklad zdokonalenej metody cistenia
repnejstavy. Chem. zvesti, 1953, 7, No 1-2, 45-54; Czech; German and
Russian resumes

Abstract: A method is proposed for clarifying diffusion juice which greatly en-
hances the effect of progressive predefecation DV (Dedek-Vasatko).

Card 1/1

ZAVODSKY, L.; VESELY, V.

The origin of slow-filtering compounds during the process of defecation carbonation. p. 209. (LISTY CUKROVARNICKE, Vol. 72, No. 9, Sept 1956, Praha, Czechoslovakia)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) LC, Vol. 6, No. 12, Dec 1957. Uncl.

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/15/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001964010015-4

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/15/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001964010015-4"

ZAVODNY, L.

VASATKO, J.; KOHM, E.; ZAVODNY, L. "Progressive prepurification as the basis of a perfect method for purification of sugar-beet juice."
Chemické Zvesti, Bratislava, Vol 7, No 1/2, Jan./Feb 1953, p. 45

SO: Eastern European Accessions List, Vol 3, No 10, Oct 1954, Lib. of Congress

28

CA

The growth of sugar beet. I. The variations of quality of the sugar beet and its juice during the vegetation period. Josef Valdtho and Ladislav Závorký (Slovak Tech. Univ., Bratislava, Czech.). *Chem. Zvesti* 4, 156-49 (1950).--The changes in the weight, dry matter, sugar, marrow, and quality of the marrow were observed. In the juice, the dry matter, quotient of purity, acidity, ash, total N and protein N, polarization, and reducing matter are given. II. The variations in the coagulation of proteins. *Ibid.* 204-96.--The ripeness of the sugar beet affects the coagulation. In an acid medium the optimum coagulation is towards the lower pH, while on the alkali side it is the reverse. The ripeness of the beet affects the time requirement. Therefore in the first year, the optimum alkali is higher, the ripeness of the beet. The ratio of total N to the protein N in the original juice has an important influence on the coagulation. Jan Miska

GRECHUSHNIKOV, S.Ya., inzhener; KOSHELENKO, V.I., inzhener; MAZUROV, D.Ya.,
inzhener; ZAVODSKIY, Ya.M., inzhener

Obtaining rapid-hardening cement from the fine particles retained
in bag filters. TSement 21 no.5:25-27 S-O '55. (MLRA 9:1)
(Cement industries)

ZAVODSKIY, Ye.I., inzhener; FISHER, G.S., inzhener.

More attention to new equipment described in publications "Regulations for building roads." Reviewed by E.I. Zavadskii, and G.S. Fisher. Avt. dor. 20 no.2:30-31 p '57. (MLRA 10:4)
(Road construction)

ZAVODSZKY, Izabella, isk. vedono.

Care of handicapped students. *Nepogeszseguy* 38 no.3:
70-74 Mar 57.

(SCHOOLS

handicapped school child., mod. care in Hungary (Hun))

ANGELESCU, E.; VASILIU, G.; ZAVOIANU, D.; NAN, F.

Hydrolysis of nitriles. Note III. Inductive and steric effects in the alkali hydrolysis of some substituted acetonitriles. Studii cerc chim 9 no.3:459-475 '61.

1. Universitatea "C. I. Parhon", Catedra de chimie organica, Bucuresti.
2. Membru corespondent al Academiei R.P.R., Membru al Comitetului de redactie "Studii si cercetari de chimie" (for Angelescu).

ANGELESCU, E.; VASILIU, G.; ZAVOIANU, D.

Studies on the hydrolysis of nitriles. Pt. 7; Studii cerc chim 10
no.3/4:317-323 '62.

1. Membru corespondent al Academiei R.P.R. (for Angelescu).
2. Universitatea din Bucuresti, Catedra de chimie organica.

ANGELESCU, E.; VASILIU, G.; ZAVOIANU, D.; IVAN, Lucia

Studies on the hydrolysis of nitriles. Pt. 6. Studii cerc chim 10
no.3/4:311-316 '62.

1. Membru corespondent al Academiei R.P.R. (for Angelescu).
2. Universitatea din Bucuresti, Catedra de chimie organica.

ANGELESCU, E.; VASILIU, G.; ZAVOIANU, D.; GREFF, C.

Hydrolysis of nitriles. Note IV. Alkali hydrolysis of some tetrahydro-naphthylacetonitriles. Studii cerc chim 9 no.3:477-484, '61.

1. Universitatea "C. I. Parhon", Catedra de chimie organica, Bucuresti.
2. Membru corespondent al Academiei R.P.R., Membru al Comitetului de redactie "Studii si cercetari de chimie" (for Angelescu).

ANGELESCU, E.; VASILIU, G.; ZAVOIANU, D.

Hydrolysis of nitriles. Note V. Comparative study of the alkali hydrolysis of some nitriles and the corresponding amides. Studii cerc chim 9 no.3:485-492 '61.

1. Universitatea "C. I. Parhon", Catedra de chimie organica, Bucuresti.
2. Membru corespondent al Academiei R.P.R., Membru al Comitetului de redactie "Studii si cercetari de chimie" (for Angelescu).

16.6800,9.3270

77832

SOV/103-21-2-12/14

AUTHOR: Zavolokin, A. K.

TITLE: Numerical-to-Electrical Transducer

PERIODICAL: Avtomatika i telemekhanika, 1960, Vol 21, Nr 2, pp 260-265 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The paper describes a device which transforms numbers into proportional voltage or current values. The block diagram of the device is shown in Fig. 1. Here, T_1 to T_n are triggers of the output register of a calculating machine; θ_1 to θ_n and θ'_1 to θ'_n are registration valves; T is a regulating trigger; K is a key; LA is a leveling arrangement; the rectangles with bipolar impulses represent differentiating circuits. One of the above impulses is represented as A, indicating that impulses of this polarity are not used from then on. The transformation of number N is performed during a cycle composed of two time intervals. At the beginning of the first interval, the number N is registered on

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Numerical-to-Electrical Transducer

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the n -digit counter through valves θ_1 to θ_n . The input impulses of frequency f are registered and added to N . When the number of impulses equals the complement $(\bar{N} + 1)$ of the number N , the sum on the counter is b^n , where b is the base of the numerical system. At this moment the counter returns to the zero position, the trigger T emits an overflowing impulse, and the first interval is terminated after a duration τ given by Eq. (1):

$$\tau = \frac{\bar{N} + 1}{f} \quad (1)$$

(Abstracter's note: read $\bar{\tau}$ instead of τ .)

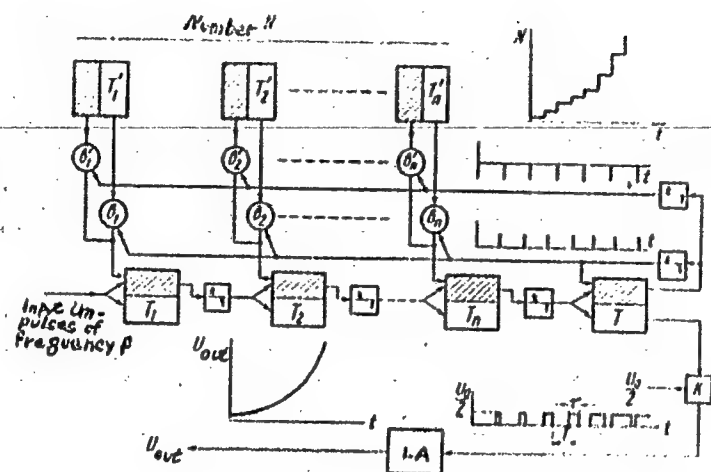
At the beginning of the second interval, the overflowing impulse switches over the control trigger T , thus opening the key K . Simultaneously, through valves θ_1 to θ_n the number \bar{N} is registered on the counter. After $N + 1$

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Fig. 1.

Numerical-to-Electrical Transducer

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input pulses the counter returns to the zero position.
The second interval is thus terminated after a duration
 τ given as:

$$\tau = \frac{N+1}{f} \quad (2)$$

A second overflowing impulse puts the control trigger
T into its initial state, thus closing key K. The
total duration of the transformation cycle equals
 $\overline{T} + \tau$, and is given according to Eqs. (1) and (2)
as:

$$T = \frac{\overline{N} + N + 2}{f} \quad (3)$$

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Since the sum of N and its complement $N + 1$ equals b^n , the cycle duration T does not depend on the magnitude of number N . During the second cycle interval, the key K connects LA to a generator of constant voltage $U_0/2$. Thus, time-modulated impulses appear at the input of LA. The output voltage U_{out} of LA is proportional to the average of the input voltage and may be written as:

$$U_{out} = \frac{U_0 \tau}{2 T} \quad (6)$$

where τ is proportional to $(N + 1)$. In order to have U_{out} proportional to N , the constant introduced by the unit must be compensated either by registering $(N - 1)$ instead of N at the output of the calculating machine, or by shifting U_{out} according to the above constant.

The LA input voltage is a periodic function $u = f(t)$.

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Numerical-to-Electrical Transducer

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Fourier analysis applied to this function shows that maximal values of harmonic components appear when $\tau/T = 0.5$. This ratio must be taken into account for computation of permissible ripple at the output of LA. It is stated that the device described above does not require any precision parts and that no special stabilization of frequency f of input impulses is necessary. There are 3 figures.

SUBMITTED: September 2, 1959

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27981

S/194/61/009/004/014/052
D249/D302

9,7300

AUTHOR:

Zavolokin, A.K.

TITLE:

The classification of digitizers

PERIODICAL:

Referativnyy zhurnal. Avtomatika i radioelektronika,
no. 4, 1961, 25, abstract 4 B192 (V sb. Teoriya i
primeneniye diskretn. avtomat. sistem, M., AN SSSR,
1960, 314-322)

TEXT: The analog-digital converters can be split into three groups: 1) Sequential converters. With these devices the data is first transformed into electrical impulses. There are two cases: a) The electric impulse appears every time the investigated quantity is changed by a small amount. The impulses accumulate (the proper sign is ensured), and the number thus formed determines the value of the continuous quantity. The angle-data converter (open circuit) and the current or voltage converter (closed circuit) are constructed in accordance with this principle. b) The continuous

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The classification of digitizers

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S/194/61/000/004/014/052
D249/D302

quantity is first converted into another continuous quantity, e.g. frequency or time-intervals. 2) Reading-out converters. The operation of these devices is based on the selection from a store of all possible numerical equivalents of that one which corresponds to the measured continuous quantity. The converter with coded discs and some varieties of electric counters belong to this group. In the case of the electric counters the process of conversion can either take place at once due to a single sampling (parallel converter), or can be performed in a sequential manner (series converter). 3) Sectionalized-code converters. Here, the numerical equivalent is determined by comparing the quantity being converted with a series of pre-established known reference quantities, the comparison starting with the higher-class reference quantities. There are two variants according to whether one or more sets of references is used. A comparison is made between the various types of converters on the grounds of the amount of interference, operational speed and sequence, and zero-position stability. 14 references.

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

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Fourier & polynomial discrete-time block transform
(Theory and Application of Discrete Autoregressive Transforms of the
Conference) Moscow, 1960. 572 p. 9,000 coplan printed.

[illegible]

PROJECT: "These transactions are intended for the members of the staff service and other specialists in scientific control."

CONCLUDED. The conference on the Problems of Theory and Application of Diatomic Atomic Systems took place in Moscow from September 25 to 26, 1968. It was the first conference devoted to discussion of the present status of the theory and applications of diatomic molecular systems and to planning for future development. The papers discussed at the conference have been divided into four groups. In the first group, experimental methods of studying diatomic atoms and molecules of heavy neutral systems, in particular, plant like neutral systems in which it is revealed optical processes as to quark systems. The study of quark systems is devoted to the analysis of the properties of quarks and the study of the properties of quarks in the hadronic systems. The second group is devoted to the study of neutralization of heavy ions in plasmas and to the methods of calculating linear polar systems. Problems of simulated polar systems and descriptions of some polar systems have also been included. The third group of papers could only deal with the problems of the theory of diatomic systems. Problems of using elements of diatomic molecules and diatomic molecules for the construction of various fields of engineering, laser power engineering, atomic, radio communication, astrophysics, etc., are discussed. Problems of radiophysical conversion and vice versa as well as problems of developing specialized radiational converters have been included in this group. The fourth group of papers includes theoretical elements and certain practical applications of the theory of heavy neutral systems and neutral systems of neutral systems, which are developed as radii, polar and optical devices. Also are also devoted to the problems of the theory of diatomic systems. The fifth group of papers describes the methods of investigating polar systems, conditions in calculating systems, results of studying the effects of polar systems in the presence of external fields, and examples of existing calculating neutral systems. Some of the new interesting communications and observations will include the discussion of the various electronic papers that will show included in the final report. Communications and references accompany many of the papers.

55

This article describes a programmed control machine being developed for automatic control of rolling mill processes. There are no references.

55

Allyn, B. W., V. N. Poljak, and J. L. Poljak (1969). A Comparison of Continuous and Discrete Control Systems in Control Systems with Partial Control Variables. *IEEE Transactions on Automatic Control*, AC-14, 101-105.

九

5. *Stoyan, D.M. (1987). Comparative Identification and Development of Economic Policy, Integral, and Speed Systems as Physical Dynamical Control.*

Zemlin, A. (Moscow). Classification of converters of a Continuous Quantity into a Discrete Equivalent.
This is a classification of analog-to-digital converters. There are 16 references: 1 Soviet and 15 English.

316

ZAVOLOKIN, A.K. (Moskva); KURAKHTANOV, G.I. (Moskva)

Design of a volt-to-digit converter. Avtom. i telemekh. 21
no.6:902-906 Je '60. (MIRA 13:7)
(Pulse techniques(Electronics))

ZAVOLOKIN, A.K. (Moskva)

Converter of numerical magnitudes to electrical. Atom.
i telem. 21 no.2:260-265 Y '60. (MIRA 13:5)
(Transducers) (Pulse techniques (Electronics))

RIZOV, V. I., KHUBILADY, H. V., ZAVOLUKIN, A. K. and BASKAKOV, Ye. M.

"The Input and Output Devices of Computers."

report presented at the Conference on Automation and Computation Engineering,
Moscow, 5-8 March 1957. Organized by AU Sci. Eng. and Tech. Society for
Apparatus Building.

24 (2)

AUTHOR:

Zavolokin, A. K., Engineer

SOV/1:9-59-7-15/18

TITLE:

A Binary Reflex Counter

PERIODICAL:

Priborostroyeniye, 1959, Nr 7, pp 28 - 29 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

It is said in the introduction that the so-called reflex code (Graham code) is in the act of becoming highly developed. Originally, this method of coding was developed for the digital system, and was later elaborated in a number of papers for number systems of any basis. It is further pointed out that recently work has been carried out for the purpose of developing principles in order to be able to carry out mathematical operations with direct number reading without previously having to transform them into another number system. The general advantages offered by such a circuit are discussed. Next, an article by A. F. Fischman: A Gray Code Counter, published in Transactions on Electronic Computers, Nr 2, 1957, is dealt with and a block scheme is given. The circuit is discussed, several examples are dealt with, and the trigger-properties are discussed as well. Next, the counter shown by figure 2, which is constructed without the use of a coincidence circuit, is dealt

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A Binary Reflex Counter

SOV/119-59-7-15/18

with. It consists of two rows of triggers; in the upper row the numbers are recorded in dyadic form, and in the lower row in the reflex form. The mode of operation is discussed in detail, and it is finally pointed out to be possible in this way, by using a dyadic counter as functional commutator, to fix the number of incoming pulses as numbers in the reflex code. There are 2 figures and 1 reference.

Card 2/2

ZAVOLOKIN, Anatoliy Kuz'mich; GITIS, E.I., red.; SHIROKOVA, M.M.,
tekhn. red.

[Series converters of continuous quantities to numerical
equivalents] Posledovatel'nye preobrazovateli nepreryvnykh
velichin v chisl'nyye ekvivalenty. Moskva, Gosenergoizdat,
1962. 70 p. (Biblioteka po avtomatike, no.56) (MIRA 15:7)
(Electronic calculating machines)
(Electronic data processing)
(Automatic control)

ZAVOLOKINA, Z

I

Magnitnyye elementy v tsifrovyykh vychislitel'nykh ustroystvakh

"Magnetic Elements In Digital Computers" Moskva, Gosenergoizdat, 1958.

118 p. diagrs., graphs.

"Literatura": p. 117-119

ZAVOLOKINA, Z. I.

28(2)
9(2)

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

SOV/1597

Zavolokina, Z. I.

Magnitnyye elementy v tsifrovyykh vychislitel'nykh ustroystvakh (Magnetic Elements in Digital Computers) Moscow, Gosenergoizdat, 1958. 118 p. 11,000 copies printed.

Ed.: Yu. I. Vizun; Tech. Ed.: N.I. Borunov.

PURPOSE: The book is intended for engineering and technical personnel having some knowledge of digital computer techniques.

COVERAGE: The author discusses circuits using magnetic elements with a rectangular hysteresis loop and describes their application in digital computers. She examines the operation of magnetic shift registers and discusses logical unit components, such as coincidence circuits and distributing and gate circuits. The operation of arithmetic and memory units is described and methods of reading the information from magnetic elements are outlined. A discussion of the characteristics of materials used in making cores is also presented. The author thanks Doctor of

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Magnetic Elements in Digital Computers

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Technical Sciences V.V. Yasinskiy, V.V. Bardizh and Yu.I. Vizum, Candidates of Technical Sciences, for reviewing the manuscript. There are 46 references of which 8 are Soviet (including 1 translation). 37 English and 1 German.

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Magnetic Elements in Digital Computers

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Transfluxors and Their Applications

99

Characteristics of Ferromagnetic Materials

106

Bibliography

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AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

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5-29-59

Card 3/3

ZAVOLOSHNOVA, V.S.

Treatment of erythremia with radioactive phosphorus. Terap. arkh.
28 no.6:63-71 '56. (MLRA 9:11)

1. Iz kafedry fakul'tetskoy terapii (zav. - deystvitel'nyy chlen
AMN SSSR prof. V.N.Vinogradov) I Moskovskogo ordena Lenina
meditsinskogo instituta imeni I.M.Sechenova

(POLYCYTHEMIA VERA, therapy,
radiophosphorus (Rus))

(PHOSPHORUS, radioactive,
ther. of polycythemia vera (Rus))

USSR/Pharmacology. Toxicology. Various Preparations.

V-9

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur-Biol., No 6, 1958, 28225.

Author : Zavolosnova V. S.

Inst : Not given.

Title : Therapy of Erythremia with Radioactive Phosphorus

Orig Pub : Terapevt. arkhiv. 1956, 28, No 6, 63-71

Abstract : Eighteen Patients ill with erythremia were treated with P^{32} (given by mouth in a total dose of 7-10 mcurie by the fractional method). All the patients began to feel better; the liver and spleen were reduced, arterial pressure dropped, the blood composition and the ROE became normal. Complete remission appeared in 16 of the 18 patients in 1½ to 2½ months and continued for a

Card 1/2

USSR/Pharmacology. Toxicology. Various Preparations.

V-9

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur-Biol., No 6, 1958, 28225.

Abstract : period of 3 months to over 2 years. Two patients suffered a relapse; one 7 months later and the 2nd 1 year and 4 months later. No complications occurred in the course of the treatment, but 1½ - 2 months later 5 of the patients developed moderate leukopenia which 3-4 weeks later disappeared. Considerable leukopenia developed in 3 patients who received 7-9 m curie of P³². After proper treatment the blood became normal. One patient who received 8 m curie of P³² developed subcutaneous hemorrhaging 1 month later.

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